

Day 5

## AP European History

Entrance task: Prepare for a quiz!

Today: 17th century Spain

Homework - Ch. 15-3

# Quiz

## 17th Century Spain

\* Included modern Portugal until 1640, Belgium, much of the Italian peninsula, Mexico, and large portions of South America and the Caribbean

\* Silver imports from the Americas began to decline in early 1600s and the Spanish monarchy was unable to govern such far-flung places



## 17th Century Spain



- \* Spanish power declined relative to that of France and England.
- \* Portugal was recognized as independent in 1668
- \* Charles II, aka the "sickly king" was an ineffective ruler.
  - Son of Philip IV, he was the last Habsburg monarch

## War of Spanish Succession 1701-1713

- 1700 - Charles II died without an heir, leaving both the Habsburgs and Bourbons to claim the throne.
- His will left the throne to Louis XIV's grandson Philip Duc d'Anjou



War of the Spanish Succession. The great British victories in this war were in the Spanish Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire and they established Britain as a great power.

France fought the Grand Alliance and . . . lost. The crowns could never be joined.

Peace of Utrecht

## Ch. 15 Smartboard lessons.notebook

### Treaties of Utrecht - a series of treaties signed in the Dutch city of Utrecht in March-April, 1713, that ended the War of Spanish Succession



War of the Spanish Succession. The great British victories in this war were in the Spanish Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire and they established Britain as a great power.

- \* Ended the threat of France upsetting the European balance of power
- \* Solidified Britain as the naval, commercial, and financial leader in the world.

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War of the Spanish Succession. The great British victories in this war were in the Spanish Netherlands and the Holy Roman Empire and they established Britain as a great power.

- \* Read the excerpts and identify the key terms of each.
- 1. Between England, et. al & France
- 2. Between England, et. al & Spain

### 17th Century Spain

- Spain developed standard features of absolutist monarchy in 16th century
  - > Permanent bureaucracy, standing army, national taxes
- Developed an international absolutism based on silver bullion from Peru
- Inquisition continued
  - > 1609 Philip II expelled all the Moriscos – destructive to Spanish society



Habsburg Crest

### 17th Century Decline of Spain

- Reasons for decline
  - > Agricultural crisis
  - > Population decline
  - > Loss of artisans and merchants
  - > Failure to invest in productive enterprises
  - > Intellectual isolation
  - > Trade competition with England and the Dutch

### 17th Century Decline of Spain

- Economic mismanagement
  - > Expenditures exceeded income – especially with wars
  - > Habsburg dynasty was extravagant
  - > Lengthy conflicts with French during 17th century
- Spanish aristocrats didn't want to give up lifestyle
- They Ignored new technological/scientific/intellectual trends

### 17th Century Spain

- \* Two centuries of Habsburg rule left Spain in political, social, and economic exhaustion
- \* Local revolts challenged absolute rule
- \* Colonial holdings ignored many Spanish efforts to control them.

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